The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. X. QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1895. No. 49.

IT'S

FLY - TIME

NOW!

WE HAVE FRESH INSECT POWDER, FLY-PADS,

—AND—

FLY-PAPER.

Creamer Bros

DRUGGISTS

And Stationers,

Qu'Appelle Station.

Office of

J. P. CREAMER, V.S.

QU'APPELLE.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly executed.

DR. C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Qu'Appelle Station. Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Office next door to Mr. Beauchamp's store.

G. S. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer for the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the Progress Office, Qu'Appelle.

BULYEA & CO., CITY MEAT MARKET, Qu'Appelle street, Qu'Appelle. Attention and satisfaction guaranteed to customers.

S. H. COLLINS. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. Next door to Creamer's drug store, Qu'Appelle.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc. Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle St.

WM. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and Real Estate Agent.

Farmers. Look Here

YOU CAN GET YOUR GRAIN BAGS all marked with your name on by sending R. E. SMITH to cut a Stencil Plate for you.

All orders by mail promptly attended to. Address: P. O. Box 375.

48-50

SHEEP FOR SALE.

FIRST-RATE STOCK RAM (PEDIgreed Shropshire), sure stock-getter, is in excellent condition, or would exchange for two good pedigreed ram lambs of same breed. Apply to KENT & MATTHEWS, Edgeley Farm P.O., near Qu'Appelle Station. 49-51

STRAYED.

STRAYED FROM MESSRS. SCOTT & Johnston's band of cattle at Qu'Appelle, on Friday night, 23rd August, four head of fat cattle, marked with tar on right hind hip. Anyone returning the same, or giving such information as will lead to their recovery to the undersigned, will be suitably rewarded. SCOTT & JOHNSTON, 47tf Qu'Appelle Station.

FARM FOR SALE.

WEST HALF OF SECTION 20, Township 17, Range 15, west of second meridian—320 acres—about forty acres well cropped. Terms moderate. Torrens' title. Apply to REGINALD RIMMER, 38tf. Vendors' Solicitor, Regina.

WANTED.

A GOOD STRONG GIRL, ABOUT SIXteen or seventeen years of age. For general housework. Apply to F. BELL, 47tf Progress Office.

NEW

FALL

GOODS.

I have just opened several cases of New Fall Goods, which I will . . sell at . .

Right -:- -:- Prices

Consisting of

New Mantling,
New Dress Goods,
New Cretonnes,
New Towels and Towellings,
New Flannels and Flannelettes,
New Bed Comforters,
New Blankets in Grey, White, Etc,
New Underwear.

And it will be to your advantage to . . .

COME EARLY!

While the stock is complete.

J. P. Beauchamp.



SHE HAS BACKACHE

Feels sore aches with muscular Pains, and has just put on that Banisher of Backaches, The 'NN' MENTHOL PLASTER

J. McLACHLAN, Point au Chene, writes: Nothing better for Lame Back and Lumbago than the D. & L. Menthol Plaster.

A. E. MacLEAN writes from Windsor: "The D. & L. Menthol Plaster is curing Sore Backs and Rheumatism at a great rate in this vicinity 25c. each in air-tight tin box.

THE FAMOUS

Dominion Pants Co.



SUITS FROM $13 TO ORDER.

AGENT:

R. E. SMITH

Qu'Appelle Station

1000 *Samples to select from.*

HEAD OFFICE: 364, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Qu'Appelle Valley FLOUR MILLS,

FORT QU'APPELLE.

Hungarian Patent, Strong Bakers, Graham } FLOUR

BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP, CRACKED WHEAT.

Chopper for Grinding Feed Stuffs.

Full supply always on hand at BULYEA'S STORE.

Support Local Industry.

JOYNER & ELKINGTON, PROPRIETORS.

PLANT AND SEED DEPOT

(One door west of The Progress office.)

CUT FLOWERS, BOUQUETS, MONOgrams, Wreaths, and other Floral Designs. Baskets of Cut Flowers and Hanging Baskets furnished with suitable Growing Plants; also, Sun Dials.

T. S. JERROLD, Prop.

FOR SALE.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP FOR cash. F. B. BLAKENEY, 28tf Sec. 36, Tp. 17, R. 15.



In the system, strains the lungs and prepares a way for pneumonia, oftentimes consumption.

PYNY-PECTORAL

positively cures coughs and colds in a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

LARGE BOTTLE, ONLY 25 CENTS.

The Qu'Appelle Progress,

Is Published Every Thursday

At THE PROGRESS Printing Office: in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	$6 00	$ 8 00	$15 00	$60 00
Half column	4 00	6 00	12 00	40 00
Quarter column	3 00	5 00	8 00	30 00
Three inches	2 00	4 00	7 00	25 00
Two inches	1 50	3 00	5 00	20 00

Business cards $1 00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if otherwise $1 will be charged for each additional change.

Business notices, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Astray, etc., when less than 10 lines, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions, 25c. each. This class of advertising must be paid for in advance.

Subscription price: $1.00 per annum, in advance; if not paid for in advance, $1.50 will be charged. Single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

FREDERICK BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, SEP. 19, 1895.

SHOOTING ON THE LORD'S DAY.

The law demands, and very properly, that there shall be no shooting on the seventh day, yet it would seem from recent events that this good and just law is disregarded, not only by those who habitually snap their fingers at the law framers, but by those very individuals who should be foremost in seeing the law strictly enforced; example is better than precept, 'tis wisely said, but when the latter is totally disregarded by those who should, in duty bound, be the first to set the example, what is to be reasonably expected from the majority of sportsmen; the answer is obvious. When complaints are made at this office, as there have been on the Sunday shooting question, complaints just and sound, it is quite time such complaints should be broadly made known through the medium of this journal, which will be ever ready to uphold that which is intended for the good of the majority, both morally and physically.

MR. Willison, the able editor of the Globe, when in Regina recently said of the Northwest: "I think it a very desirable field for immigration. At the same time the man who comes here ought to come with some equipment and a little money. When asked, What is your reason for thinking that? he said, Well, the man who comes here with the desire to simply get a crop and get money is very likely to fail. But so far as I can see the man who comes here with anything like a basis to start on, and with any knowledge of farming or any real desire to learn farming as a business, is almost certain to succeed in almost every instance that has come under my notice. But I wish you to understand that I speak with very great reserve, having only been in the country a short time, and I don't wish to pose as an authority. The young eastern Canadian who contemplates immigrating ought to come this way. The Ontario men here, almost everywhere, seems to do well, and there is no doubt they can accomplish more in a few years than ever was accomplished by their fathers in eastern Canada. I don't mean by this to say that a man in the east who is well situated and has a good farm ought to leave it even for the west." The above and the everlasting calamity howl kept up in the Globe about farming in Canada can not be reconciled. We prefer Mr. Willison as an eye witness to himself as theorist.—Canadian Trade Review.

You Don't Have to Swear Off

says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by C. E Carthew. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"There's a chiel amang ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent 'em."

What a delightful influence the bright sun has upon us after a spell of wretched, wet, rainy weather; it removes the yellow glasses that we have metaphorically been wearing, our minds become clearer, our bodies more elastic, and last, but not least, our tempers become sweeter. But what a happy man is that who can preserve a smile, not only in sunshine but in shower; yet there are some who rarely smile in any weather, and then it is but a sickly semblance of the true thing; there is a fixed, sullen expression, almost savage, that produces a feeling of pity in the breast of the healthy minded. Show me a more beautiful picture than the face of a woman whose innate amiability continually shines forth; though her every feature be in perfect repose, not animated by conversation, or some sudden joy, but coming as the very reflex of her true self at all times.

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Selling fruit from the cars at the station is rather rough on the local dealers in that commodity. If fruit can be sold wholesale at a much less price than that which the local dealer is now charged, why should he not have the first offer of it at the reduced price? He could then retail it a much lower figure than he has to charge in the ordinary way, and both he and the consumer would derive the benefit. There is but little doubt that if fruit could be supplied to the local dealers at a cheap rate, and from recent events it points to the fact that it can, there would be no lack of customers; as it is, it is only the comparative few whose means will allow them to purchase and enjoy this most wholesome form of food and derive any benefit.

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Ducks are gross feeders; they are not particular as to what they eat so long as they get enough; nothing comes amiss to them, still, one would have thought they would have drawn the line at pins. A proof to the contrary, however, rests in the fact that a few days ago a fine, fat, tame duck was being prepared to be intimately associated with sage and onions, when a large pin was discovered deeply imbedded in the acquatic bird's gizzard, which could hardly be considered a point in its favor, but judging from the healthy appearance of that indispensable organ to members of the feathered family, the owner of the skewered interior does not appear to have been troubled in the least; didn't care a pin about it, seemingly.

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The multi-colored foliage hangs in glorious array,
That tells of coming winter, and summer passed away.
The grass is getting greyer, scant flowers look sad and scar,
All nature clearly indicates the ageing of the year.
And soon the feathery flakes will come and cover all again
With winter's winding sheet of snow, and so for months remain,
Till softening spring shall break the spell and chase dull care away;
I can speak for one who loves that time,
your servant, T. S. J.

Sintaluta Siftings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Wet weather has put a stop to stook-threshing for a few days.

Mr. James Ewart has taken charge of the farmers' elevator.

The McMillans have engaged Mr. Peter Dayman to buy grain here this season, and S. P. Clark has secured the services of Mr. Magee of Wolesley. The Ogilvie Co. have retained Mr. George Hill, who bought for McMillans last year.

Mr. Richard Magee intends to run a lumber yard in town this fall.

POLICE COURT.

A Serious Charge Against One of Our Prominent Townsmen Dismissed.

He Killed the Wrong Steer—A Case of Mistaken Identity.

On Monday, Sept. 16th, before Messrs. H. Gisborne and J. H. Boyce, J.P.'s.

George S. Davidson was charged, on the information of J. Fyffe, N.W.M.P, that he did forge the name of one Patrick Finneran, as an endorsement of a cheque for $105, made payable to said Patrick Finneran, and issued by the North-west government.

Mr. Finneran sworn and examined by Sergt. Fyffe, said that he lived on Sec. 20, Tp. 17, R. 15, West 2nd meridian; received a contract in 1893 from Mr. Davidson to build a road and dam between Sections 20 and 21, Tp. 17, R. 15, west 2nd; was to receive $3 per day for self and team; think I earned $105; did not receive a cheque for the work (cheque produced); never signed my name on cheque; name is on the cheque. That cheque is, to the best of my knowledge, for the work performed; have never seen the cheque produced before to-day; gave authority to Mr. Davidson to sign my name on cheque produced, in the fall of 1893; gave the authority in the Queen's hotel, Qu'Appelle, either in November or December. Gave my authority to sign my name to a cheque for work done on the contract.

By Mr. Smith: Mr. H. Bell was present when I gave the authority to sign the cheque.

Mr. Davidson sworn: To Mr. Smith—In the summer of 1893 let Mr. Finneran a contract, the remuneration was to be $3 per day or so much per yard as there was funds. I received a verbal authority from Mr. Finneran to sign his name on cheque produced in court. I signed his name on the cheque, also my own.

Mr. H. Bell, sworn: To Mr. Smith—Remember having been present at the Queen's Hotel when Mr. Finneran gave a written order to Mr. Davidson to sign his name to a cheque and cash it; signed the order as a witness. Cannot exactly swear to the time; as well as I can remember, Mr. Finneran wanted Mr. Davidson to have $18 of it; do not exactly remember the date, think it was twelve months' ago last fall (1893).

This concluded the evidence.

Case dismissed.

BELL VS. CAMPION.

On Tuesday, Sept. 17th, before Messrs. J. P. Beauchamp, and J. Doolittle, J.P.'s.

William Campion was indicted on the information of W. H. Bell, with feloniously killing and stealing one roan steer, the property of W. H. Bell.

On the application of the defendent, the case was adjourned to Tuesday morning, at 9 a.m.

On Tuesday morning the case was resumed, W. Smith appearing for the prosecution, and T. C. Johnston for the defence.

Mr. Johnston made application for the information to be amended, as Campion was not charged with having stolen anything, simply having killed. The information was accordingly amended.

Sergt. Fyffe sworn, examined by Mr. Smith: Am Sergt. in charge. On the 13th received a search warrant to search the buildings of Campion and Bulyea for the skin of a steer branded HB on right hip. Went to the accused and told him my business and he said, "All right, come along; all the hides I have are up in an empty building here." At the door of the building we were joined by Mr. H. Bell. On entering the building, which was not locked, there were some three or four hides spread out salted, the top hide Mr. Bell turned over and pointed out his brand on right hip and said that was his property. Have the hide in my possession since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnston: Got warrant from his worship. Saw Mr. Bell when getting the warrant; had no conversation with him.

Mr. H. Bell sworn, examined by Mr. Smith: Am the prosecuting witness in this case. Was on about the 10th the owner of a certain steer; saw it last alive about the 8th; missed it about the night of the 8th; did not find it that night. Never saw it alive after. Hunted around for it; asked man working for me if he had seen it and enquired if it was at Henley's. Caused a search warrant to be issued; laid information against W. Campion, Sergt. Fyffe asked me to go down to where his hides were supposed to be. I looked at the hide; had looked at it previous to that time. I identified the hide as mine. Never gave W. Campion or anyone else authority to kill this steer; steer was valued at $20. Steer was branded not three weeks ago and brand was reasonably plain. A person would not be likely to kill the steer without seeing the brand in daylight. Do not know when the steer was killed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnston: Steer was running in the town herd in charge of Mr. Tetreau's boy, who had charge of herd. Bought some cattle from Thomas Howden about February or March last, about three head, viz., one black mooly steer, the other two spotted red and white; will swear that there was one clear black steer; did not offer me a roan; was delivered about the end of July or first of August, probably between the 1st and 15th of August; were running in the herd before they were slaughtered or disposed of. The black steer was not in the herd. Refused delivery of some cattle that were brought in by Howden between the 1st and 15th of August; think this beast was turned into the herd; it was spotted red and white. Don't know what became of it. Saw the steer I refused to take delivery of a couple of days ago in the herd; it was a stag. Mine was the only roan steer in the herd on the 10th of this month. My brand is a HB, letters conjoined. Made no enquiries from the herder before laying information. My man make enquiries and told me that the herd boy told him that Campion had taken my steer out of the herd. Had inspected hide before I laid the information. Wanted to know how it came there. My object in getting the search warrant was to get the hide. Bulyea and Campion are business men in Qu'Appelle, as butchers. Last spoke to Campion about three or four months' since; have spoken to Mr. Bulyea since then; have been within speaking distance of Campion since then frequently. Have no ill feeling against him; has been in my employ. I discharged him. Think that he deliberately stole the steer. Never heard that he bought it from anybody else.

By Mr. Smith—The reason I refused the third steer from Mr. Howden was because he was not the steer that was to be delivered; the animal that I bought from him was a black mooly and would make 150 pounds more beef than the one brought in; the steer refused was not the one I bought. Howden said if I insisted on it he would bring in the black steer, which he did do.

Chas. McDougall sworn, examined by Mr. Smith: Have been in H. Bell's employ over a year. I branded a dark roan steer for Mr. Bell two weeks' ago last Saturday; I saw the steer three or four days after that for the last time. The brand was a good one. A man could not likely kill the steer branded as he was in daylight without seeing the brand. The hide produced is the one I branded on that date. The steer is worth about $20. The last time I saw the steer it was in the herd.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnston: I branded five or six that morning; the steer in question was one of the last branded. I branded them standing, heating the iron every time I used it. They were branded outside; Martau helped me to brand the steers.

Harry Bray, sworn, examined by Mr. Smith: I reside with Mr. Bell. I am working for Mr. Bell; have been in his employ about five months. I know something about the steer in question. Mr. Bell bought the steer from Mr. Ambler. I saw the steer about a week or ten days ago, on 12th inst. I first missed the steer last Tuesday or Wednesday. It was my business to look after the steer. The herd boy told me Campion had taken the steer out of the herd, I informed Mr. Bell of the fact. I saw the hide of steer a few minutes ago. The brand HB on right hip. The animal was fairly well branded. I have been killing and dressing for the last five months, and I do not think it possible for a man to kill and dress a steer without seeing the brand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnston: Would not say whether it was possible or not for a man to kill a steer of the color without noticing the brand; did not think it possible for him (the witness) to kill the beast without seeing the brand.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

The defendent pleaded not guilty.

Thos. Howden, sworn, examined by Mr. Johnston: Know the accused, also the prosecutor. Had a transaction with Mr. Bell last spring about some cattle, agreed to sell him three head. Sale was carried out; could not say exactly when they were delivered, probably about 1st August; got black steer, red steer with white spots and a roan, paid for roan. Tendered him four, first tendered him three; he objected to one so put another in its place; the color of the one objected to was a roan, two years' old. When he would not take the steer I left it in the coral near Mr. Bulyea's warehouse; that was the last I saw of it. This was about the first of August. Sold this steer afterwards to Campion for $20, the bargain being made in McKenzie's. Campion asked me if he could kill the steer as he was short of beef, and I told him yes; it was a roan steer belonging to me in the town herd; this was about a week ago. Did tender Mr. Bell a roan steer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith: The steer sold Campion was the steer Mr. Bell refused. I call the animal a steer, found out since that they were all equally steers, being altered at same time when one year old; horns were a little straight up. The steer sold to Mr. Campion was a light roan; was not branded.

To Mr. Johnston: Was wintered last year, to the best of my knowledge, by Mr. Willox; he was there when I took him away from the corral.

To the court: Thinks he would know the hide if he saw it. The hide produced is not, I should say, the hide of the steer I sold to Campion that Bell refused; the animal I sold to Campion was of a lighter color.

J. Willox sworn, examined by Mr. Johnston: Have heard the evidence of Mr. Howden; had in my possession the steer referred to by Mr. Howden; wintered the steer, a light roan 2 year old steer; he took it from my corral about August.

To the constable: Would say that the hide produced is not the color of the steer referred to, being not so light in shade.

W. Campion sworn, examined by Mr. Johnston: Have heard the evidence of Howden; was out of beef; had no steer to kill; had been promised one but it did not come in; Howden told me he had a roan steer in the town herd, 2 years old; got no other description except its being a roan steer, 2 years old; bought it for $20 in McKenzie's shop on the 10th of this month; waited for three or four hours in the hope of getting another steer; the steer I expected was one from Mrs. Starr; it did not come; I then went out to the herd; saw one roan steer in the herd—a 2-year-old; the boy Tetreau was in charge and pointed out the steer to me; the herd was about two miles northeast from here; the herd boy drove the herd all down to the slaughter house and helped me drive the steer into the corral; killed the steer and placed the hide in an outhouse belonging to Mr. Bulyea; had no idea it was Mr. Bell's steer, as Howden had sold it to me as his.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith: Mr. Howden sold this steer to me as his; did not see it before I went to kill it. Don't always buy cattle without seeing them. Neither Mr. Howden or any other person pointed out this steer to me as his; was along with herd boy when he drove the cattle up. This was in the afternoon, about half-past four.

To the court: This was the only roan steer in the herd.

This concluded the defence.

After Council had addressed the bench, both for prosecution and defence, the bench dismissed the case.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this Powde overthe surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At C.E. Carthew's

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by C. E. Carthew.

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, September 19, 1895.

FAST MAIL SERVICE.

BEING FAVORABLY CONSIDERED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Experts Being Agreed, Jos. Chamberlain Presents a Scheme to Treasury--Proposed Subsidy of $400,000 Per Annum --Vancouver Will Gain Where San Francisco Loses.

Mr. Ballard Smith cables the following to the New York World from London: I have positive information that the British treasury is seriously considering a scheme for the establishment by the Canadian government of a new trans Atlantic service between England and Canada and the United States, aided by a special Imperial subsidy. This proposal was first mooted at the inter colonial conference at Ottawa last year, and Lord Jersey the representative of the Imperial government at the conference, supported it tentatively in his report to the British cabinet. The plan was at the instance of the Canadian government remitted to examination by a committee of experts which had been considering the mail services with China and the Australian colonies. The expert's report, which was presented to Lord Ripon early in the year, was strongly in favor of the Canadian scheme, but as one of its main features was the complete ignoring of Queenstown as a port of call for the proposed new service, Lord Ripon dropped it, as its adoption would have antagonized the Irish party.

Sir Charles Tupper, Dominion high commissioner in London, has been energetically pressing the scheme, at the instance of the government, and aware of the favorable report in the pigeon holes of the colonial department, he brought the matter under the notice of Mr. Chamberlain instantly, when he succeeded Lord Ripon as member for the colonies.

Mr. Chamberlain's avowed policy is to do everything possible to develop the interest and trade of the British colonies as against competing foreign countries, and, being indifferent about Irish hostility, he promptly approved the Canadian scheme, and forwarded it only a few day ago to the treasury with an urgent minute asking the chancellor of the exchequer to report as soon as possible on its financial aspects. The subsidy proposed to be paid by the British government to the Canadian government, in aid of the new service, is £80,000 ($400,000) a year, and this is a vital point of the scheme as the decision of the treasury sanctioning or refusing this expenditure, will determine the fate of the proposal. The scheme provides for the building of a new fleet of crack steamers for the service. Those for New York starting from Southampton and those for Canada from Liverpool, via the north of Ireland. The adoption of this proposal would be a reversal of England's established policy as to giving bounty to Anglo Canadian shipping and hardly any other member of the government, except Mr. Chamberlain could hope to carry it through. But he has already asserted himself as the strongest departmental chief in the cabinet, though Lord Salisbury undoubtedly appointed him with the expectations that the commandent traditions of that office would overpower him. If successful, besides its obvious importance to New York, the scheme avowedly means an arbitrary transfer to Vancouver from San Francisco of all the English mails as well as freight.

Fires In Europe.

A few days since we had accounts of a terribly destructive fire in Paris. The fire commenced in temporary wooden buildings, and the water pipes were out of order and useless, this could not well occur in Geneva for their are no wooden houses. All the houses are of stone and the walls, the floors and the partitions are made solid with open spaces. There is little for a fire to get hold of. The curtains and woodwork of a single room may take fire but it cannot extend beyond. By law, every house is compelled to keep a tank of water at the top, holding from 1,000 to 2,000 gallons, with pipes leading all over the house. A gentlemen who has lived all his life here tells me that he cannot remember when a house was burned down. No gas pipe is allowed to be built in the wall or put under the plastering.

In London every public building from the Queen's palace down is compelled to be supplied with Phillips fire annihilators. These machines, the largest will produce 17,000 gallons of carbonic acid gas or steam in the space of four or five minutes. A fire breaks out in a house, commencing in a single room. The room is filled with smoke and cannot be entered. A man pours a stream of water in, but it does not extinguish the fire unless it touches the source from whence the flame springs. It has no more effect on the flame (the main source of heat) than a stone thrown through it. It is the flame that creates the heat and draws out the inflammable gas from the wood. It needs something to extinguish the flame. This the annihilator does. A fire starts in a room, you catch up your annihilator, strike a rod at the top with your fist, then throw it into the room and shut the door. In five minutes that 17,000 gallons of the most deadly enemy to fire is produced. It penetrates every crack and crevice of the room. You open the doors and let out the smoke and steam, and find the walls dripping from the condensed steam. There may be a few live coals on the floor, which can be easily extinguished with a pail of water.—Cor. St. Albans Messenger.

Alleged Smuggling.

The other morning the presence of Mr. Costigan, collector of inland revenue, at the C. P. R. station, Winnipeg, attended by a detective of the city police force, excited the curiosity of a Free Press reporter, who rightly assumed that they had a "case in hand." On arrival of the Great Northern express the officers boarded the Pullman car and the detective confronted the porter, Willis Green, with two warrants, one charging him with having tobacco in his possession, and the other with having offered for sale tobaccos contrary to the provisions of the inland revenue act. On making inquiries the reporter learned that Green was accused of bringing cigarettes from St. Paul, and disposing of them to parties who conduct a small store in the western end of the city. Duty had not been paid on th cigarettes, hence the action of the inland revenue officers.

When Green was arrested the inland revenue officers also made an examination of the car, with the result that a quantity of cigars was found on a shelf in a closet. These cigars it is alleged belong to the Great Northern railroad company, and should have been placed in bond in the buffett department of the car, ank put under seal on crossing the boundary. As they are not so bonded according to regulations it is assumed that they were kept out for the purpose of selling them to the passengers, and as they were of American manufacture and duty had not been paid on them the inland revenue officers merely performed their duty in making the seizure.

SPORTS AFIELD.

A Brief Resume of What is Going on in Athletic Circles.

CRICKET.

Generally the weather, which for the past fortnight has been so wretched, was fairly satisfactory this week, some tall scores were the results. In the Notts and Lancashire match at Manchester, the latter county was in great form, and in reply to Notts first innings of 154, ran up 367 in great shape. Mr. McLaren played a brilliant innirgs of 152. With the exception of his great Somerset innings of 425, this is his highest innings in first class matches this season. He was four hours and a quarter at the wicket, and with the exception of a hard chance at the wicket at 34, was absolutely faultless. A. Ward was his principal partner, and these two while together, put on 174 runs for the third wicket. Ward obtained 82 in a little over three hours. He, however, was missed from his first stroke by Mr. Dixon. Notts had made 84 for three wickets a few days before. Shrewsbury 31 and 41, and A. O. Jones 67 and 320, not out, were the only Notts batsmen who showed good form.

Leicestershire's team met Hampshire at Portsmouth the other day, and scored 212 and 117. The home teams first innings was 152, and with six runs for no wicket in the final require 172 to win with a full day's play to follow. With the exception of Holland, 54, Knight 53 and Bacon 43, in the first innings of the visitors the batting was, considering the excellence of the wicket, most disappointing.

Somerset played a capital game against the Premier county at Taunton. Neither side had their full strength. With an apparently good wicket some heavy scoring was anticipated, but thirty-five wickets fell for an average of only 15. Fielding on both sides was brilliant, and some magnificent catches had greatly to do with the scores. The scores are: Somerset, first innings 168, second 141; total 309. Surrey, first innings 139, second 91 for five wickets, total 230. Judging by the average run getting so far in the match, the game is in a most interesting state, and Somerset may easily secure a victory, as the wicket is much worn and treacherous.

Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, at Cheltenham, have scored 211 and 219 respectively in their first innings. Moorehouse played a fine 70 for the Tykes, and for the home team Messrs. Jessop 63, and Townsend 42 upheld the honor of their side.

Sussex looks like licking Kent at the Hove. Kent on a good wicket was only able to score 141 and 108. Sussex first innings realized 240 and included 54 by C. B. Fry, 51 by K. S. Ranjitsinhji and 50 by Bain not out.

Somerset on the 17th of August, gained a fine seven wickets victory over Kent at Taunton, the scores being: Somerset, first innings 228, second 175, for three wickets, total 403. Kent, first innings, 235, second 166; total 401. Kent made up somewhat for this defeat by playing a fine game with Surrey at the Oval, and though in the end beaten, came off with great credit as the following shows, Surrey, first innings 363, second 251; total 614. Kent, first innings, 311, second 262; total 573. For the winners Abel made a splendid 106 and 15. Hayward 76 and 1. Brockwell 44 and 85. K. J. Key, 11 and 77. The Kent batsmen played very evenly, and while many scores of over 30 were made, only F. Marchant, with 51 and 82, rose high in honors.

It is most singular how, this season, the great batsmen of Middlesex have generally failed to approach expectations Sir O'Brien is the only exception. His feats of run getting on bowler's wickets have been the wonder of the cricket world. This county visited Headingly the other week, and received a most decisive licking from the Tykes, who had 205 runs to spare. The ground was far from being easy, as will be noticed from the small scores of the two first innings. In the second innings of Yorkshire, F. S. Jackson and Tunicliffe made a splendid stand, and raised the score from 18 to 148. Mr. Jackson was magnificently caught in the long field by Mr. J. Douglas. The batsman's 76 was the result of two and a half hours play, on wicket by no means easy. At the same total Tunicliffe retired for 68, the innings closed for 257. Wanting 293 runs to win, the visitors began a course of disasters. Not one batsman could muster the difficulties of the situation. The left-handed bowlers Peel and Hirst were simply unplayable and 57 runs were the result of the innings. Peel took in all five wickets for 26 runs. Hirst was credited with twelve wickets for 89 runs.

Notts again put up a poor game at Cheltenham against Gloucestershire. On the same wicket that the home team made 267, but which was somewhat crumbling on, were all out for 99. Dr. W. G. Grace in this match made his eighth century this season, scoring 119. Messrs. Townsend and Jessop are in wonderful form this season with both bat and ball, but with the latter especially. Mr. Townsend took thirteen Notts wickets for 94 runs.

The old Trafford ground was the scene of a most interesting finish the other day. The home team coming in for second honors. The victors were on this occasion Derbyshire, thanks being chiefly due to Storer, who was in magnificent form with the bat, and compiled 40 and 180. For the other side Ward was in fine form as usual. His score being 83 and 77. Score—Derbyshire, first innings 141, second innings, 335; total 479. Lancashire, first innings, 177, second innings, 237 total 416.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

The Test to be Made on a Penn Railway.

A representative from the Baldwin locomotive works, with an expert electrician from the Westinghouse company, Philadelphia, together with Sir Henry Tyler, ex-president of the Grand Trunk railway, will depart shortly for Penn, where, it is said, a test of the possibility and feasibility of the electric locomotive is to be made upon a railroad 1,500 feet above sea level. Sir Henry Tyler has been in Philadelphia for several days in conference with members of the Baldwin firm. It was decided to make the experiment, and the party leaves New York for South America. The name of the company proposing to make the test could not be ascertained. It is said that should the report of the representatives of the Baldwin Westinghouse experts be favorable, it will probably lead to the placing of the first large order for the new locomotive. The Baldwin company is to be represented by Arthur Church, of Philadelphia, and J. Blunt, of Pittsburg, will look after the interest of the Westinghouse.

When a man faces a court and pleads not guilty, nearly all the lawyers present believe that he is lying.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Duties on Certain Articles Fixed by the Customs Board and Approved.

The following decisions of the board of customs have been approved by the controller of customs, Ottawa, and take effect forthwith:

Medicinal wines—so called—$2.25 per gallon, and 20 per cent.

Jewellery, classed as broaches, scarf and breast pins, belt skirt pins, baby or lace pins or other pins of metal—except hat pins—when for adornment of person, 25 per cent.

Pins classed as hat pins, hair pins, knitting pins or needles, stick pins or safety pins—common—30 per cent.

Hair pins of celluloid, bone, ivory, horn or tortoise shell, 2 per cent.

Hair pins of rubber, 25 per cent.

Isinglass, 25 per cent.

Sunflower seed in bulk or large parcels, 10 per cent; in small papers or parcels, 25 per cent.

Canary, hemp and millet seed, dutiable under item No. 58.

Track carriers and pulleys, not to include the forks, 27½ per cent.

Harness leather 17½ per cent.

Artificial essential oil of wintergreen and sassafras, 10 per cent.

Two or more oils blended, 10 per cent.

Packages containing lamp chimneys dutiable at same rate as contents, viz., 30 per cent.

Douches, rubber, 25 per cent.

Pessaries, 25 per cent.

Feed mills, feed cutters and crushers, 27½ per cent.

Brass springs, 30 per cent.

Rose water and orange water, non-alcoholic, 20 per cent.

Advertising rule and yard sticks, 30 per cent.

Hay presses, portable, 30 per cent; ditto stationary, 27½ per cent.

Bread knives, not plated, 32½ per cent.

Dried orange peel, free.

Surgical splints, all kinds, 15½ per cent.

THE SAULT CANAL.

A Continual Stream of Vessels Passing Through Since Opened.

Telegrams received at the department of railways and canals, Ottawa, state that the new canal at Sault Ste Marie has been successfully opened. The excursion steamer Majestic, drawing fourteen feet, and with a party of 750 excursionists on board, was the first to pass through the lock. Supt. Boyd wired Schrieber, deputy minister, that a continual stream of vessels have been passing through the canal. The gates and valves which are operated entirely by electricity, worked splendidly. Electricity as a motive power in this connection is an entirely new thing, Canada being the first country to adopt it.

A gratifying message was received at the department from Mr. Wheeler, engineer-in-chief of the canal now being built on the Michigan side of the river. It reads as follows:

"Accept congratulations on the successful opening of your magnificent lock."

Traffic through the new Canadian ship canal has commenced, the first boat to lock through being the Uganda, bound down. The locks worked perfectly, and a steady line of boats have been passing through all day. Except the blowing of whistles of harbor tugs in the vicinity, no public ceremonies were observed. The reported closing of the locks on Sundays is denied by Superintendent Boyd. Captains using the lock were highly pleased with the service. By relieving the pressure of vessels on the American lock, the Canadian canal will be of great value to vessel men for the balance of the season.

HER MOTHER'S MURDERER.

The Charge Against the Daughter of a Wealthy New York Woman.

The funeral of Mrs. Evelina Bliss, a wealthy lady was held recently and immediately afterward the daughter of the dead woman, Mrs. Alice Fleming, of New York, was arrested at the Colonial hotel, on the charge that she murdered her mother by poison. The case is mysterious and in some respects a sensational one, as the death of Mrs. Bliss gives to her daughter an income of $300,000, left by Robt. Swift Livingston, who was the first husband of Mrs. Bliss. To Dr. Bullman, who was summoned to the bedside Friday night, Mrs. Bliss said she had been poisoned by a relative who would be financially benefitted by her death. She said that she had eaten clam chowder and a piece of apple pie. The doctor says that Mrs. Bliss' attendants failed to give her the medicine he left for her. He secured the dish in which the chowder had been, and a piece of the pie and gave them to the coroner. The coroner had an examination made of the dead woman's stomach, who says that he found traces of metallic poison in the stomach and also in the dish which had contained the chowder and that it had evidently been very skilfully prepared by someone with a knowledge of poison. Suspicion pointed to Mrs Fleming. The detectives called for her and escorted her to the funeral, and although she was the chief mourner, three of them rode with her to Greenwood cemetery. They returned with her and then formally placed her under arrest at her home. She was taken before Magistrate Simms, where she smiled and seemed entirely unworried and the magistrate remanded her to the custody of the coroner to await the result of the inquest.

An American Compliment.

At the Christain Endeavor meeting in Boston recently, a San Francisco clergyman, Rev. Dr. Dillie, said, in the course of his reply to an address of welcome by the Boston people: "We are here from every land where the language of Shakespeare and Milton is spoken. For our imperial unconquerable race is one, on both side of the St. Lawrence, both sides of the Atlantic and in Australasia, that Greater Britain beneath the Southern Cross. See yonder host hailing from the Dominion of Canada—an empire that has an area forty times that of the British Isles, seventeen times that of the empire of Prussia, and twelve times that of the republic of France; a land that his rivers and lakes still unsnown to song, and valleys untrodden by the foot of civilization, which will yet resound to the tread of a population as vast as that of Europe."

An Extensive Blaze.

An incendiary fire which started in an unoccupied building at 3 o'clock the other morning, destroyed the business portion of Liverpool, N. S., including fifteen stores, the Advance and the Times newspaper offices, a number of dwellings, the Congregational church, Trilby hotel, Music hall, Jubilee hall and several offices. The loss exceeds $125,000, with insurances for only half that sum. A stiff northwest breeze prevailed, and the single antiquated fire engine was powerless to arrest the progress of the flames. By the time the church bells rung for service the heart of the town was a smouldering mass of ruins. A death in the home of the Western Union telegraph operator, a few hours before the fire broke out, necessitating the removal of the corpse twice to places of safety.

BOOM IS BURSTING.

FINANCIAL MADNESS PREVAILING IN LONDON.

An Amazing Display of Insane Folly and Recklessness in Speculation Which has Now Nearly Reached its Culminating Stage—The Gain of Greedy Speculators.

The financial madness which began to spread among the English public last spring has reached what probably is its culminating stage. Never during the present generation has there been such an amazing display of insane folly and recklessness in speculation as is now being witnessed. The South Africa and West Australian mining craze has grown until hundreds of millions of dollars have been poured into all manner of enterprises by the general public. Most of the schemes are advanced by Barney Barnato, whose fame is now world wide. He has been so successful that his name is sufficient to draw millions from the pockets of the gain thirsting public without other guarantee. The sum which this man has been able to draw into the treasury of his enterprises in the form of popular subscription shares now amounts to $150,000,000. His last coup is the most astonishing, probably in financial history. He put on the market the other day, the stock of the "Barnato bank, mining and estates corporation, limited." No prospectus was issued, nor any statement of the constitution, objects, or management of the institution. One or two preliminary deals were made with syndicates, whose members cleared more than $10,000,000 in a single day by unloading on the public. The demands for this bank when offered for sale on the stock exchange seemed limitless. Five dollar shares sold in immense quantities before business closed at $22. This is equivalent to a capitalization of more than $75,000,000 of an undefined financial institution which has hardly begun business. Men of finance who are not infected with this strange madness are wondering how soon the crash will come. Kaffir speculation has been greatly stimulated by French and German support, and it has been well known during the past few days that strong efforts are being made to further prolong it by carrying the infection to the American market. Everybody whose opinion is worth anything, believes the whole mining market is fearfully top heavy. Hitherto Wall Street has held aloof from the mining speculation, but it is learned recently that an American syndicate has entered the South African ring, buying the greater part of the stock of the South Nigel gold mine.

SPORTS STRANDED.

The Boston Baseball Team Fleeced and Deserted in a Strange Land.

Messrs. Rantzer, Neal, Maynard and Lever give confirmation of the report that the Boston Amateur baseball players were practically stranded in London, Eng. They feel very bitterly over the manner in which they have been treated by the management of the team. They gave the following signed statment to the press: "We are stranded here without a cent and without return tickets. On the journey over Mr. Rice approached us and said that he had no guarantee that we would not skip back to America immediately we got to England, and suggested that we entrust him with our return tickets as a guarantee. We asked him what guarantee he would give in return. He said, 'I give you my word as a gentleman.' We thereupon gave up our tickets. On landing Mr. Rice suggested that we hand him our purses so as not to lose our money in a strange country, he promising to give the boys money as they wanted, but he never did. From the time we landed until the time we arrived in London, we were treated in an ungentlemanly manner by Mr. Rice and Mr. Lawson, who for trifling errors in the game threatened us that we would have to swim back to America. Rice and Lawson appeared on the field with their travelling bags, and after the game Rice received £25, which was the amount guaranteed by the Crystal Palace management. On returning to the hotel Rice and the others left us under various pretexts and we have not seen them since.

Labor Saving Machinery.

The Detroit Free Press says: "It is well known how ingenious machinery has well nigh revolutionized the once intricate work of the carpenter, leaving only the simplest part of the trade for manual labor. Never was this innovation of patented devices more marked than between 1880 and 1890, yet there were 53,747 carpenters in the United States in the former year, while there were 140,621 in 1890, and the average wages of the latter were $675 as against $450 for those who had far less machinery to contend with. Between the same years great strides were made in the moulding and handling of brick by machinery, yet the number of workmen doubled while the number of yards was but slightly increased, and the wages advanced from an annual average of $228 to $500. In few industries has the saving of labor by machinery been more marked than in the manufacture of furniture, and the cheapening of the product has been simply amazing; yet the number of men employed in it increased from 55,304 in 1880 to 92,304 in 1890, wages advancing from an average of $453 to $527. This line of evidence might be pursued throughout the list of industries where, for any considerable time, machinery has been doing the work of brains and hands. The conclusion forced is that the introduction of labor-saving machinery is not to reduce permanently the number of employees, but simply to readjust the working force and insure higher wages."

The man or woman who habitually spends two dollars a day while making only one is guilty of essential dishonesty.

The Cure for Diarrhoea.

DEAR SIRS,—I was suffering very much from Diarrhoea and could get nothing to cure me. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses completely cured me.

THOS. L. GRAHAM, Melita, Man.

Belle—"Mr. Jolyer is such a nice man. He said I had a voice like a bird." Nell—"Yes, he told me you sang like an owl."

For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentry and Summer Complaint, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt, safe and sure cure that has been a popular favorite for nearly fifty years.

Lack of ability to collect debts is responsible for more commercial failures than lack of capital.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.

TWO WITNESSES FROM WINDSOR.

James Sherwood and C. J. Curtis Cured of Nervousness and Indigestion by the Use of South American Nervine—A Remedy that Cures Old and Young, Men and Women, of Some of the Most Serious Maladies of Life.

The secret of the wonderful curative powers embodied in South American Nervine is the fact that it cures at the nerve centres. From these flow the life blood that gives health, strength and effort to men and women. When these are deranged disease naturally and quickly follows. Thus it is that thousands of witnesses in all parts of Canada, some who have reached three score years and ten, others in middle life, and again those who are mere children tell how this medicine has cured them of indigestion, nervousness, general debility, derangement of the liver and like troubles.

To particularize: Mr. James Sherwood, of Windsor, Ontario, has reached more than three score years and ten. He suffered terribly from indigestion and nervous troubles of a very complicated character. It looked as though he could not be cured, his age seemingly being a barrier. But he was recommended to try South American Nervine, and he did so. Of the result he says: "I consider it a splendid medicine, which has relieved me of very much pain, built up my health, and has given me a very much better appetite than I had before using it. I have so far used four bottles, and still always keep it in my home."

Another witness from Windsor, Mr. C. J. Curtis, one of the wealthy yeomen of that district. He suffered from a general breakup of the system, an outcome of la grippe. Almost everything was tried, but with no effect. As a last resort South American Nervine was recommended, and of its results he says: "After taking one bottle I found very great benefit from it. My appetite improved wonderfully, and I found my strength returning very fast. I purchased five bottles, but after taking only three out of the five I am feeling nearly as well to day as I ever did, and I can attribute my restoration to health and strength solely to South American Nervine."

With medicine as with doctors, there is a good deal that has to be taken on experiment. But in South American Nervine no chances are taken. The language is none too strong, and it is an infallible and certain cure, particularly for indigestion and nervous troubles.

For sale by your local druggist.

I wouldn't give much for that man who doesn't feel a thrill of joy every time he reaches the top of a hill

ANOTHER VICTIM OF DRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Because He Had Not Learned of South American Kidney Cure.

Locking the stable door after the horse is stolen is disapointing, and yet in the particular matter of Kidney trouble it is done in many cases. Every day the newspapers are telling of the death of people from Bright's disease, and Bright's disease is only a development of Kidney disease, which can positively be cured by South American Kidney Cure. It is not necessary to wait until one has Bright's disease to take this medicine. Why not take it when some of the earlier symptoms of kidney trouble have become manifest? There is only one way to talk of this medicine, and that is to call a spade a spade, and say that it positively and absolutely cures all features of kidney disease. It's most dangerous and its most distressing.

Theories are of no earthly use unless they are put into practice. And it is practice that will determine whether the theories possess utility.

THAT DREAD DEMON.

Heart Disease Again Vanquished—Testimony From a Most Reliable Source—Relief in Fifty Minutes.

Mr. John Crow, son of George Crow, Esq., the wealthy and well known farmer, residing near Tara, Ont., sends the following statement, which he desires published: "For the last ten years I have suffered from palpitation and enlargement of the heart; and during all that time I have doctored constantly, hoping in vain for a cure. Some time ago I saw a testimonial from a Tara citizen regarding Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and decided to try it. At the time of writing I have used four bottles of the remedy, and never felt better in my life. If I am not already rid of the disease, I am positive the remedy will complete the cure."

To the industrious farmer no birds sing so sweetly as the robins, who strike their first notes about four o'clock in the morning.

SUFFERED INSESSANTLY OF RHEUMATISM.

South American Rheumatic Cure Will Effect a Radical Cure in One to Three Days.

That is surely good news to the numbers groaning under the pains that come from rheumatism and sciatica. All over the Dominion are to be found men and women who are light of step to-day, and light of heart, because the terrible suffering they had endured from rheumatism has been removed by the use of South American Rheumatic Cure. The remedy contains no anodynes whatever, and gives relief, and cures by removing the cause of the pain. It is perfectly simple and harmless in all its effects, and it cures so quickly, and after the use often of only a little of the medicine.

An Electric Flag.

It is stated that an electrical novelty in the shape of a standard intended for night use has just been delivered from the Kiel dockyard to the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The flag is four meters square, and the design is traced in colored electric lamps, which are lighted by a wire from the deck. An experimental illumination proved very successful, and gave the utmost satisfaction to the spectators.

A NOTED EPISCOPAL DIVINE SPEAKS.

Rev. John Langtry, M. D., D. C. L., of Toronto, has Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and Tells His Experience.

Among the many distinguished citizens who have secured relief by the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, is the well known Episcopal clergyman and controversialist, the Rev. John Langtry, whose familiar signature has been appended to many able newspaper articles. Having used the remedy here named for cold in the head and catarrhal troubles, he has likewise over his own signature spoken in favorable terms of this medicine. In the case of cold in the head, the relief is so speedy that it is appreciated by all who suffer in this manner. In hay fever it acts like magic, relieving in ten minutes. All druggists, price 50 cents. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two three cent stamps. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto.

THE PASTOR'S WIFE.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH MRS. (REV.) F. B. STRATTON.

Threatened With Paralysis—Weak, Emaciated and Unable to Stand Fatigue—Pink Pills Restore Her Health.

From the Napanee Beaver.

The Rev. F. B. Stratton, of Selby, is one of the best known ministers in Bay of Quinte conference, of which body he is the President. During the two years Mr. Stratton has been stationed at Selby, both he and Mrs. Stratton have won hosts of friends among all classes for their unassuming and sincere Christain work. Some time ago Mrs. Stratton was attacked with partial paralysis, and her restoration having been attributed to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Beaver was sent to interview her. In reply to the reporters question Mrs. Stratton said that she had been greatly benefitted by the use of Dr. William's Pink Pills, and was perfectly willing to give her experience that those similarly affected might be benefitted. Mrs. Stratton said that before moving to Selby, she had been greatly troubled by a numbness coming over her sides and arms (partial paralysis) which, when she moved, felt as though hundreds of needles were sticking in the flesh. For over a year she had been troubled in this way, with occasionally a dizzy spell. She was becoming emaciated and easily fatigued and unable to get sleep from this cause. The trouble seemed to be worse at night time. Mr. Stratton had become greatly alarmed at her bad state of health, and it was feared that complete paralysis would ensue as Mr. Stratton's mother, the late Mrs. Weaver, of Ingersoll, had been similarly stricken at about the same age. Knowing a young lady in Trenton, where Mr. Stratton had been previously stationed, who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, it was determined to give them a fair trial. When Mrs. Stratton began using the Pink Pills she was very thin and her system badly run down, but after taking the Pills for a time, all symptoms of paralysis disappeared, and she found her health and strength renewed and her weight increased. Mrs. Stratton is about fifty years of age, and a more healthy, robust, and younger looking lady is seldom seen at that age.

In reply to the reporter's enquiry as to what Pink Pills had done for his wife, Mr. Stratton said, "Look at her, look at her, doesn't she show it," and the reporter could not but admit the truth of the statement.

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutes against which the public is cautioned.

A Cure for Deafness.

There are many remarkable cures of deafness by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great household remedy for pain, inflammation and soreness. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Sore Throat and Croup, and is useful internally and externally for all pains and injuries.

Young men generally expect that their income will be larger to-morrow than to-day, and their expenses less; but older men have learned that the rule is likely to be the other way.

A Commissioner in B. B.

GENTLEMEN,—Having used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in our family for years I have no hesitation in saying that it beats everything else we tried for coughs and colds in children as well as grown up people. It relieves that tight binding sensation in the chest. We would not be without it for anything, as we have a large family.

WILLIAM ANDREW,
Commissioner in B. B.,
Balmoral, Man.

A—"I hear that your friend X has gone to South America. Was it upon his physicians advice?" B—"No, his lawyer's."

One Bottle Cures.

DEAR SIRS.—My little sister Violet woke up frightened one night and was picking her nose very much. She looked as if she would take convulsions, but mamma gave Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, and one bottle cured her.

MAY ARCHIBALD, Vernon, B. C.

Who hath not known ill-fortune never knew himself or his own nature.

HAPPY



How is it that so many intelligent cooks and housewives who have been using other baking powders and always thought them the best are now using

WHITE STAR BAKING :-: POWDER

Used in thousands of homes between here and the Pacific Coast

DRUNKENNESS

We guarantee a thorough cure of the liquor or morphine habits at the Evans

GOLD CURE

Institute, 266 Young st., Winnipeg, where testimonials of Winnipeg and eastern cities can be seen. This system has been adopted by the cities of Montreal, Que., and Buffalo, N.Y., where we have been conducting institutes during the last three years. Send for sealed pamphlets.

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MONTREAL. BUFFALO. WINNIPEG.

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ROYAL CROWN SOAP.

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Books and Pictures for 25 Wrappers.

Send for a list of 400 Books and 6 Pictures

Havana Fruit CHEWING GUM

TAKES THE CAKE.

TRY IT

"HOT ENOUGH - - "

Climatic changes, or variations in the atmosphere have no effect on E. B. Eddy's Matches which light readily at any time, Hot or Cold, Rain or Shine. This can be said only of

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES

COLIC, CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM

and all Summer Complaints and Fluxes of the Bowels. It is safe and reliable for Children or Adults.

For Sale by all Dealers.

Sun Insurance Office, }
Eastern Assurance Co. } Fire.
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London and Lancashire Life Ins. Co.
British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
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W. R. ALLAN,
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Winnipeg

THE GOLDEN KEY BRAND GINGER ALE CLUB SODA

FULLY EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED

E. L. DREWRY WINNIPEG

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES

DYSPEPSIA, BAD BLOOD, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY TROUBLES, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS.

B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

BURDOCK PILLS act gently yet thoroughly on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

THE SUMMER GIRL

By J. H. CONNELLY.

When Harry Temple, Major Buckley, Ed. Carter and myself agreed to spend our summer vacation together at Pequod Beach it was with the distinct understanding that we were going there for "a stag time." The Wig-wag House, where we purposed staying, was a sportsmen's hotel, where a man could wear his old clothes, clean his gun in the kitchen, smoke a pipe anywhere, and be happy without fear of tumbling over any of society's "keep-off-the-grass" signs. We knew that the landlord, old Sam Jordan, had a couple of daughters, right good-looking girls, too, as far as either of us had ever noticed but they were not dangerous. Indeed, the last time we were there—in the ducking season—they had not been visible at all. So we laid out our programme, how we were going to sail, and bathe, and catch weakfish, sheep's-head and blue-fish; and shoot snipe and plover, and chase "jack-pots," and so on, frequently saying to each other what a joyous thing it would be compared with dancing attendance upon girls at some fashionable resort.

Our expectations were realized nearly a week. Then Eve invaded our Paradise. Strictly speaking, there were two of her, but one of the two didn't count for much more than the Jordan girls, for although she was a pretty little thing, she seemed demure, even shy. The other, however, dropped with a splash into the quiet pool of our existence and kicked it into foam, almost before we realized her capacity for disturbance. She was one of the fluffiest of the fluffy girls, with flying silky brown curls, fluttering ends of bright ribbons, waving lines of light loose drapery, kaleidoscopic in her ever changing effects of color and form; fascinating beyond all telling.

Landlord Jordan said she was Miss Flossie Fothergill, daughter of an old friend, but we titled her "The Summer Girl." Her exuberant vitality was infectious. The Jordan sisters caught it and suddenly developed into a pair of jolly hoydens. It made her friend, Miss Nellie Ripley, a very nice reflection of the model. It even reached us and made our stag diversions seem tame and lonesome.

I am convinced now that those girls played quite a deep game on us. They know that man values most that which he attains with most difficulty and for a whole week studiously held aloof from us, repelling our advances and seeming to want no other society than their own. But at the end of that time, they relented, saucily declaring they only did so because they wanted to go out sailing and we had charted for the season the only available boat, Jerry Rockett's cat-rigged sloop. Thenceforth, our original programme was hopelessly smashed. All our amusements were in common and the Summer Girl ruled us as a queen. We went crabbing in the inlet, instead of blue-fishing in the sea; played lawn tennis in lieu of snipe-shooting; gave up draw poker for music and dancing in the parlor as an evening diversion, and even got our bicycles down from town, to ride with the Summer Girl and her friends on the hard strip of damp sand at the edge of the surf. But perhaps our gayest days were those upon which we went sailing with Capt. Rockett, on the "Sassy Sal."

On one of those occasions, when the wind had fallen, the fish had stopped biting and Harry was more demonstrative and pressing in his love-making than she approved under the circumstances, the Summer Girl made a happy diversion by calling on the captain for a yarn. The proverbial willingness of a duck to swim, is as unqualified reluctance, compared with the captain's readiness to "spin a yarn" whenever anybody would give him a chance, and he straightway opened the flood gate for coming trouble by telling the following tale:

"I s'pose none of you has ever noticed the ruins of a shanty at the edge of the bush back of the cove beyond yon point. No, I didn't s'pose it was likely, 'cause you can't see 'em from the water, and you hain't never had no occasion to go ashore there. But they're there, all the same, and have been since before my time. A pirate lived there once and there he was murdered, and his ghost still haunts the place to protect his buried gold."

"Dear me! How interesting!" chirruped Miss Nellie.

"It's a true story. I've heard daddy tell it many a time," we heard one of the Jordan girls whisper to her.

"But why should the pirate concern himself now about his gold?" queried the Summer Girl. "He can't take it with him, and perhaps if he could and should invest it where he belongs it might melt—that is, if he was really a pirate."

"As to that, miss," responded the captain with slow seriousness, "I can't say, but that he was a pirate there don't seem to be any manner of reasonable doubt. Nobody know'd where he came from or what his name was though by reason of his appearance he was called 'One-eyed Jack.' He just suddenly appeared here on the beach and built himself that shanty. A more unneighborly cuss never was, and his looks was deep an' wicked, to say nothing of the pair of pistols and the long knife he always wore in his belt. He kept to himself, having nothing to say to anyone, except that which he had to he'd go to the store in the village to buy supplies, and what he bought were reg'larly just salt provisions, ship's bread, tobacco and rum—mostly rum. By all accounts he must have got away with a sight of rum."

"That depraved taste shows he must have been a pirate," commented Harry gravely.

The Captain, who was reputed as having a very good mouth for "Old Medford," eyed him hardly and replied sarcastically, "perhaps buttermilk would be more genteeler in the notions of some people; but I ain't a judge myself."

"Never mind that," interposed the Summer Girl, "go on with the story. How did anybody know he was a pirate?"

"Mostly, Miss, by the money he paid out. His pockets seemed always full of foreign gold and by the outlandish way he swore in some outlandish lingo that nobody understood, but sounded as if it was made for cussin'."

"One night a low black schooner with a great spread of dingy sails, ran into the cove and a boat load of men were seen going from her to the shore and up to One-eyed Jack's shanty. Then there was shouting and swearing, fit to make one's hair stand up, and firing of pistols and all sorts of a scrimmage, but nobody hereabouts ventured to go near or mix up in it. After a long time the boat pulled off again and the schooner sailed away. The next morning neighbors went to see what had happened. They found One-eyed Jack stabbed through the head and heart, and another man—a worse-looking one than he was—dead too, and the place all tore up. Then everybody said the schooner he used to belong with had followed him to get his treasure and killed him because he wouldn't give it up. But they had to go away without it. It's there yet."

"How is that known?" asked Harry Temple.

"If it had been taken away, why would the ghost still guard the place, and all sorts of devils help him to scare off anybody who tries to dig for it in the ruins?"

"Has that been tried?" demanded the Summer Girl incredulously.

"Yes, indeed, miss; by bold men, who thought they had courage enough to face the unearthly things they expected to meet, but found they had not and ran away. That has happened twice. My uncle, Rufus Rackett, was one of the last gang; thirty years ago. The treasure is there, but nobody around here feels like meddling with it. What do they see? I don't know what all; but Uncle Rufus says the jim-jams are a Sunday school entertainment alongside of it. Ghosts in the air; devils coming out of the sea; fiery dragons sailing 'round and the smell of brimstone strong enough to bleach a hat."

"All nothing but bluff. They couldn't do anything,—commented the Summer Girl contemptuously, "just like the Walpurgis night scene on the stage, no doubt. It couldn't scare me."

"Well; may be not," replied the captain doubtfully. "But I'm free to say I don't feel any call to be mixin' with 'em."

"Ghost are played out. If I believed there was gold enough there to buy me a new hat I'd go and dig it up right now,—provided it is there."

"Oh! But you couldn't ever find it in daylight, miss. It would sink away from you faster than anybody could dig. You've got to dig at midnight and in perfect silence, or you'll never get it."

After some further talk, which ran into banter and challenge, mainly bewteen The Summer Girl and Harry Temple, he affected to understand that she offered her hand as a prize to the man bold enough to dig, under the prescribed conditions, for the pirate's gold, and she laughingly said, "Let it go at that,"—without, however, as she subsequently averred, seriously meaning anything of the sort.

That evening he announced to us, when the girls were not present, that he meant to undertake the adventure, and pretended to think it possible something might be found worthy of the effort. At first, we laughed at him, but the idea grew upon us, as I believe the fancy of "buried treasure" will upon nine men out of ten, and finally we all determined to join in the attempt, though keeping up a pretence to each other, of only doing it for fun.

Although we agreed that the girls should not be told what we purposed, the watchful eyes and alert mind of the Summer Girl in some way penetrated our secret. Possibly Captain Rackett betrayed us. At all events, we suspected him. As we afterwards learned, she resented our contemplating such an adventure without counting her in, but of that, or of her knowledge, we then knew nothing.

Necessary preparations and rain put off for a whole week our quest for One-eyed Jack's gold. When the eventful evening arrived, we regarded it as a fortunate circumstance that the girls, professing weariness and an intent to retire early, withdrew shortly after dinner, without the customary music and little dance in the parlor. To kill time, we joined in an experimental study of the law of chances, but were so little interested in it that when Captan Rockett came to call us, saying it was already eleven o'clock, we actually divided a jack-pot instead of playing it out. His time was, by the way, half an hour fast and as the "Sassy Sal," having a good breeze, was only about twenty minutes carrying us to the cove, we had a long time to wait for the witching hour at which we were to commence operations. Captain Rockett positively refused to wait with us, or even to be near the beach. No, he said, he would sail about and stand off 'n on, and when we hailed him with a pistol shot, he would come for us. With that he went away and disappeared behind the point, in the direction of the Wig-wag House. A little later we saw the "Sassy Sal" glide across the mouth of the cove and run out of sight again.

The site of "One-eyed Jack's" shanty was marked by a jumble of small logs, irregularly defining a parallelogram that was filled by a mound of sand. We had shovels and determined to throw all that sand out, down to a level, and then, trenching on one side as deeply as the pirate would probably have dug, shift the trench by degrees right across the space, tossing the sand behind us as we moved. The plan involved a good deal of hard work, but would be thorough. All that we arranged before midnight, after which hour we were not to speak a word until the work was done. Exactly at twelve o'clock we commenced. As there was enough moonlight to work by, we extinguished our lanterns, in order that we might not excite the impertinent curiosity of persons passing on the water.

We had not been at work more than twenty minutes, when suddenly Harry caught me by an arm and pointed at something in the air. When I stopped to look, the others did the same and we all saw, floating about high above the bushes, and not more than fifty feet away, the shadowy but well-defined figure of a man. It seemed to stare at us, and, after a little, settled down and disappeared. We resumed work. Then Ed. Carter saw something, and looking where he pointed we beheld another figure in the air. It was a devil, —with a pitchfork and a tail. This one, having regarded us malevolently for a few moments, seemed to move further off slowly, and was gradually dissipated. There was no use attempting to deny that we were surprised, and, having a ghost on one side and a devil on the other, somewhat nervous. Still, those things were such corroboration of the story as we had not expected and with increased hope we worked on more energetically than before.

Presently a fiery serpent darted wriggingly through our group, passing between Harry and me coming apparently from the bushes and vanishing in the direction of the water. Then two more serpents crossed their flights above our heads.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the major, "look at that!" and following the direction of his gaze, which was toward the sea, we made out what seemed to be a whale, floating in the cove, slowly approaching us and spouting water high as it came. It seemed gradually rising out of the water as it neared the beach. "If that is coming here, I'm going," he continued.

"You might as well since you spoiled everything," said Harry bitterly. "It's a pity you came at all, if you couldn't hold your tongue."

The thing, whatever it was, certainly did appear to be coming ashore and rapidly increasing in bulk. Major Buckley, as good as his word, set off along the beach as fast as he could go, with Ed. making good play for a place at least in the race. I was about following them when I heard Harry exclaim: "It was a whale; now, it's an elephant, but I'll try a shot at it for luck, anyhow," and, looking back I saw him fire his pistol. The creature gave a shrill cry, like a great squeak, instantly succeeded by the unmistakable "trumpeting" of an elephant and charged straight at Harry. Luckily for him, it stumbled among the little logs, half-concealed by sand and he just managed to dodge a vicious blow it aimed at him with its trunk. Again the beast trumpeted. A real elephant angered by the sting of a wound, would have acted in no other way.

Mingled with the echoes of the brute's threatening yell, came a strong but sweet voice, unmistakably that of the Summer Girl, uttering in a tone of command the one word, "Selim!" The elephant, in the very act of making another rush after Harry stood stock still, listening intently. Then he moved uneasily, waving his big ears to and fro and gave a little cry in which there was a curious intonation of inquiry. "Selim!" she called again from the bushes back of the ruins, and the big pachyderm ran swiftly toward her, trumpeting again, but this time with gladness instead of rage as clearly expressed in the tone as if he had human speech. His friendly intent was so apparent that instead of running after him to protect the girl toward whom he was making his way, we stood still awaiting developments, dazed by she mystery of what had happened and feeling as if nothing any more would be likely to surprise us much. Nevertheless we were unprepared for the spectacle that was almost immediately presented, of Selim emerging from the bushes, proudly carrying the Summer Girl mounted on one of his tusks and holding herself erect by his trunk, which he bore aloft like a monstrous letter S. As he came, he emitted a queer succession of gurgles and squeaks that seemed to be vocal expressions of pleasure. The intelligent animal was fully under her control, and when we were all gathered on the beach—Nellie and the Jordan girls having appeared from the bushes, the major and Ed. returned from their flight, and Captain Rockett came in response to the pistol shot, which he took for a signal—the Summer Girl explained. She said:

"Selim and I are old friends. My father (whom you may have heard of by his professional name of Herr Von Doorn) trained him, and many a time he has carried me in the ring as you saw us come on now. We have not seen each other for six years, not since I left the circus, went into training for the ballet and made something of a reputation, I flatter myself, as a premiere danseuse under my stage name of M'lle Florine Dubreuil. But he knows me yet and loves me—don't you, Selim? (The animal responded by a squeak, just as if he understood her, and perhaps he did.) I heard he had been sold to the Jells Brothers' show, but how he comes to be here cannot for the life of me imagine. No matter, he played himself into our little spectacle with fine effect."

"So we are indebted to you," exclaimed the Major, "for those blood-curdling effects. How in the world did you work 'em?"

"Easily enough. I knew you wouldn't have any sensations if I didn't provide them. Ghosts and devils have to be made, you know. So I sent to the city for a couple of Japanese tissue paper figures, such as are used for day fire-works and filled them with gas made in a bottle, as an old property man taught me to. As for the flying dragons, they were simply India rubber Walpurgis night snakes and to make them fiery we rubbed a little phosphoretted oil on them."

The Summer Girl, determined to take care of Selim, whom she insisted upon regarding as her guest, rode him by a beach road, nearly three miles around to the Wig-wag House, where she arrived almost as soon as the rest of us did, going on the sloop, and the next day we learned that he had, while bathing at Oldport, escaped from his keeper and floated with the tide fully a dozen miles before coming to us.

Harry Temple did not get the pirate's treasure, but he won a better prize, the hand of the Summer Girl, who was just as good as she was pretty, merry and courageous.

HUMAN DOUBLES

Queer Incidents Caused by The Fellow Who "Looks Like Me."

In the large cities you are sure sooner or later to see among the hundreds of thousands faces you meet daily a counterpart of everybody you have seen during your whole life. A correspondent gives the following instance of how he was mistaken for somebody else: "The other day I went into a certain restaurant in New York where I had been once or twice before. I only had forty cents in my pocket, and was calculating what I could afford to order for my meal without going into the hand of a receiver, when the waiter bustled up to my table, placing several glasses and a clean napkin in front of me, with an amount of silver-ware and cutlery to an extent far greater than it appeared to me the circumstances seemed to demand. Presently, whilst I was scanning the bill of fare, a plate of turtle soup was placed before me.

"I did not order this," said I to the waiter.

"That's all right, sir."

"But, look here, there is some mistake. I did not order turtle soup."

"That's all right, sir; that's all right."

Somewhat bewildered, I ate the soup with relish, for I was hungry. Scarcely had I traversed one-half of the soup when I heard a pop and a gurgle, and lo and behold! the waiter was pouring out for me a glass of champagne.

"Hold on; look here, waiter, you've made some mistake. I did not order this wine and won't pay for it."

"He! he! he!" laughed the attendant. "I can't help that, sir. I've got to obey orders. Guess you'd find it hard to pay if you wanted to anyhow."

This was bewildering. I slipped a fork off the table and ran it into the thigh of my right leg in order to find out whether I was dreaming. I was not. After the soup came a fillet of fish and sauce something heaven only knows what! It was delicious. I ate and drank. Then came a glass of sherry; then a royal beefsteak with various vegetables; then some celery and some fromage de brie, then a cup of coffee, a pousse-cafe, and a couple of magnificent cigars, and all this was served with the most assiduous attention. At last I began to feel it was time to go, and a certain uneasiness prevaded my whole nervous system. Just as I was wondering what kind of denouement there was going to be, a portly gentleman whom I took for the proprietor, came and seated himself opposite to me.

"Well," he said, "I hope you have enjoyed your dinner."

"Immensely," I replied, "but what does it all mean?"

"Never mind that," said the gentleman, "if you are only satisfied. I was very sorry about that accident the other day; but you see we can treat our customers like gentlemen, and we generally try to do so, and I hope you will come and see us again," saying which he walked off, and from that hour I have not had the least clue of what it means; but I was evidently taken for some one else.

"God bless the fellow that looks like me."

Ginghams Make Pretty Cushion Covers.

Gay plaid gingham is used extensively as a covering for cushions. It looks bright and pretty in any room. The denim cushions are always in demand, and this year many of them are effectively embroidered in white and finished with white cord. Scraps of brocade which one can always pick up at a bargain are charming for these covers. Some of this material in coloring and design has the effect of embossed leather. These are desirable for library cushions.

A Pressing Invitation.

Mrs. De Style—"My dear Miss Van Note, I am so glad I met you. Didn't know you were back. You must come to my conversazione to-morrow."

Miss Van Note—"Really, Mrs. De Style, I am afraid I should not be much of an acquisition."

Mrs. De Style—"Oh, you do yourself injustice. We don't want you to talk; we want you to play the piano."

No Difficulty There.

Lady Customer (in china shop)—Do you break these sets?

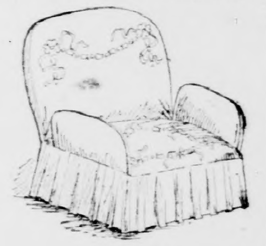
Dealer—No, madam; the purchasers' servants usually attend to that.

HOME ART AND HOME COMFORT.

Some New Uses for the Formerly Despised Denim.

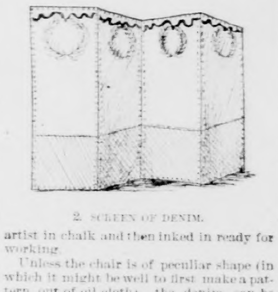
When denim in all the soft artistic shades was put upon the market, the housekeeper found a long-felt want had been supplied. Its strength and durability had so long been known in the despised "blue jeans," that when those qualities were coupled with actual beauty, the new goods were eagerly seized in place of the cretonnes and many other pretty stuffs that only wear for a time. Now the new denim is used for everything; portieres, chairs, curtains, floor coverings, even outing dresses, while the small boy goes scathless of nails and dirt in his denim kilts.

For renovating purposes it is particularly useful, its cheapness putting it within everybody's means. The housekeeper, in despair over worn-out upholstered chairs, can, with a little time and ingenuity, recover them herself by making tight-fitting slips.



1. SLIP FOR CHAIR.

The chair in illustration 1 is covered in old blue denim embroidered in heavy white linen floss. The embroidery is quickly and easily done in outline stitch, and for a greater convenience should be worked before the cover is put together. Tear off squares the size of the back and seat, and have some simple, bold design stamped upon it, or drawn by the home artist in chalk and then inked in ready for working.



2. SCREEN OF DENIM.

Unless the chair is of peculiar shape (in which it might be well to first make a pattern out of oil cloth), the denim can be pinned and cut to fit the chair. It should then be basted and tried on before stitching—a little trouble that may save a good deal in the end,—and then stitched by machine to form a French seam on the outside. This makes a finish in place of cord. The result will be well worth the trouble.

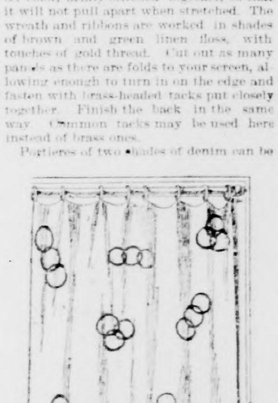
For a screen that has outlived its beauty, but not its usefulness, denim makes an excellent covering.



3. A DENIM PORTIERE.

The screen in illustration 2 is covered in old-rose and green, the lower third of each panel being of the latter color, firmly stitched together, so that it will not pull apart when stretched. The wreath and ribbons are worked in shades of brown and green linen floss, with touches of gold thread. Cut out as many panels as there are folds to your screen, allowing enough to turn in on the edge and fasten with brass-headed tacks put closely together. Finish the back in the same way. Common tacks may be used here instead of brass ones.

Portieres of two shades of denim can be made very effective with little work.



4. A DENIM PORTIERE.

Cut out from the body of the portiere some simple design for a border, and back it, the depth of the border, with another color. Turn in all the cut edges in the design, and baste down smoothly to the background. Now stitch all around the edge of the design with a loose machine-stitch in thread of the opposite color. This is shown in No. 3. Suitable designs can readily be traced from wall-paper.

MUSHROOMS FOR MARKET

Some Practical Suggestions for Their Cultivation.

It is a mystery why mushrooms are not more widely appreciated in this country as an article of food, for it is a well-known fact that the economic value of mushroom diet is placed second to meat alone. Were the people of Russia and parts of Germany to see our woods and clearings during the autumn rains, they would feast on the rich food which in most places here goes to waste. Indeed, it is the epicures who appreciate this food, and are not slow to pay fancy prices for it in the market.

During the season when mushrooms can be gathered, people neglect the butcher to a considerable extent. Mushrooms, as has been stated by Prof. Palmer in one of his works, make the same use of the air we breathe as is made by animals; when cooked they resemble no other form of vegetable food, and in decay their odor in some cases cannot be distinguished from putrid meat. Certain it is the parasol-like growth used for food, and which springs up in a night, is not a plant in any sense. It more nearly resembles a flower, bearing, as it does, the pores that are analogous to seeds. The true plant which feeds, grows and finally prepares to flower, is the network of whitish threads which form what is commonly known as the "spawn," or, botanically, the mycelium, of the mushroom.

It is to the garden, or indoor culture of the common mushroom, agaricus campestris, that we desire here to call attention.

There is an ease and novelty about this business which should make it attactive, not only to all amateurs for home use, but to commercial gardeners near all large towns. The profits are large in comparison with the outlay of material and labor necessary. Fifty to sixty cents a pound wholesale can be obtained without the least difficulty. It is necessary to success that they be grown in very rich soil, the indispensable ingredient of which is horse manure, and in a steady temperature. Any place, such as a cellar, shed, greenhouse, pit, space under greenhouse benches, etc., where either naturally or by the use of artificial means, a temperature of from 50 degrees to 60 degrees may be had, will answer. Good drainage must be provided; hence a shelf or a series of shelves or benches may



readily be employed to make beds on. The manure should not be allowed to get saturated with rains, but should be kept fairly dry until it is ready to form a bed, and all the long straw or other litter should be shook out of it. Manure can be used to grow them in only by turning it over repeatedly to get rid of its greatest heat. Usually, it is preferable to mix from one-fourth its bulk to equal its bulk with fresh loam or good garden soil. Of course, sufficient material should be ready before commencing to make the beds. The latter may be of almost any size or shape desired, but experience proves that to have them from two to four feet wide and about eighteen to twenty inches deep answers the best. Where there is plenty of room it is a good plan to make the beds more or less sloping at the sides. Beds might also be made in old tubs, or in casks sawed in two. By adopting this latter plan the vessels could, after being filled, be carried into the cellars or other parts of dwelling houses where one would not like to bring in the manure in its rough form. In forming the beds the manure and soil should be packed firmly together, layer by layer, with a mallet, or something similar. A thermometer should then be placed at some central point of the bed, its bulb being kept some three or four inches below the surface. The probability is that the temperature in the bed will rise for a few days and then begin to lower. When it reaches about 80 degrees the bed is ready to spawn. Spawn can be purchased in bricks of all seedsmen to make a start with, but when mushroom culture is once commenced plenty of spawn can be had at all times for planting new beds. The bricks or pieces of spawn should be broken to half the size of the band lengthwise, or less, before inserting in the bed. These pieces should be placed three to four inches deep and ten to twelve inches apart. About ten days after spawning spread over the surface of the bed some two to three inches of nice, fresh loam, and then wait for your crop. This should begin to show a few weeks later, varying somewhat according to the temperature.

Sometimes it is possible to dispense with watering the beds, this being only necessary when the surface gets quite dry. Then water carefully, using water heated to about 10 degrees.

By making up beds at intervals of eight to ten weeks throughout the year, a continuous supply of mushrooms may be secured. As a rule, however, mushrooms grown in greenhouses or other buildings are liable during the hottest part of summer or early fall to get spoiled by the maggots of various flies, so that it may be as well to have an "off" season, say the months of July and August. It is to be hoped that the consumption of this valuable food-article will greatly increase in the near future.

A NEAT EXPERIMENT.

Which may Readily be Made by Steady Fingers and Careful Handling.

Take two forks of equal weight and fix them in a cork, as shown in the illustration. Hollow out the lower part of the cork with a sharp pen-knife, so that it may fit neatly over one end of the egg.

Poise the other end of the egg on the



edge of the neck of the bottle, being careful to see that it is in a vertical position, and having tested it several times by gently shaking it without releasing your hold, you may easily find when it is in a state of equilibrium.

This result is obtained by your placing the center of gravity below the point of support.

Can This be True.

Sister Sando—How do you suppose Brother Pounder gets so many wheel-men in to hear him preach?

Sister Newsy—I hard that he told the deacons to carry tacks in their pockets and sprinkle them as they came along the road.

THE LARGEST STEAMER.

A New Vessel Being Built That Will Eclipse the Great Eastern.

In point of tonnage, speed and other qualities, the steamship Great Eastern, now a rotting hull in the Mersey, will be eclipsed by the new steamship now building for the Hamburg American packing company by the Belfast firm of Harland and Wolff. Even the Georgic, the big new freighter of the White Star line, will not be able to approach her in any respect. The new steamer which the Hamburg American line has contracted for, will be one of the largest steamers in existence. She will be able to carry a dead weight of 13,000 tons. Her displacement capacity, which will exceed that of the Campania by 15 per cent, is to be 20,000 tons. The measurement capacity of the new steamer will be about 19,000 tons, at the rate of 40 cubic feet per ton. The length of the vessel on the load water line is to be 560 feet, which is two feet longer than the new White Star line freighter Georgic, beam 62 feet, depth of hold 42 feet. The Georgic has a beam of 60 feet and a depth of 40 feet. Her displacement is estimated at 23,100 tons, and her carrying capacity at 12,520 tons.

Manitoba Dairy Products.

About four car loads of creamery butter has been received here from Manitoba this week, the quality of which compares very favorably with the best makers of Ontario creamery, and some of it has sold on this market at from 17c to 17½c., the latter price being for fancy quality. This speaks volumes for Northwest creamery, and we should advise the farmers of Manitoba to abandon the manufacture of dairy butter altogether and go exclusively into the production of creamery, because as a rule the dairy butter shipped to this market from Manitoba has been poor stuff and most have proved unprofitable to those who shipped it. The dairy butter recently shipped here from Winnipeg only fetched 11c. to 12c. About 750 packages of creamery above referred to were sold for export, some of which were neatly packed in square tubs after the Australian style.

Manitoba cheese also sold in this market a few days ago at 7½c. to 7¾c. and is considered of fair quality. The great fault found with these shipments is that the June, July and August makes are all mixed together, instead of each month being kept separate. The best qualities are on a par with French goods.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

The Pilot is a Canadian.

Edward Young, who has been selected to pilot the Valkyrie in her races against the Defender, is a St. John man, and son of William Young, a boot and shoe dealer of Main street, north end, St. John. At an early age he entered George Bird's drug store, on Market square, St. John. When 17 years old he went to New York where he obtained employment in a drug store. But there was not sufficient excitement or romance about it for Young and he did not stick at it long. His next move was to ship in a whaler. For six years not one of his friends heard of him. At the expiration of that time his thirst for excitement and romance was pretty well satisfied, and on his return to New York he became captain of a pilot boat. Subsequently he became part owner of the Washington No. 21, one of the finest pilot boats in that harbor, built at a cost of $17,000. No man in New York is better acquainted with the tides and currents of the adjacent waters than Young.

BLOWN TO SPLINTERS.

A House Raised and Scattered by 600 Pounds of Dynamite.

Edward Latshaw, a sub-contractor of the government work on the Mississippi river, had 600 pounds of dynamite stowed away in the cellar of a house at Specht's Ferry, twelve miles north of Dubuque. His son while practising with a revolver, missed the target, the bullet entering the cellar and firing the dynamite. The house was blown to splinters and five persons killed. Two others may die. The dead are terribly mangled. A four year old baby in the party escaped unhurt. The glass in the buildings in the hamlet was all broken and boats on the opposite side of the river considerably damaged. A special train from Dubuque took physicians to the scene, and brought the wounded to the hospital.

Anticipating a Glut.

Speaking of the depressed condition of the American and old country wheat markets, a dealer recently said to a reporter: "It is a long time since old country importers have been so reluctant to buy as they are at present. I do not know how to account for it, unless it is because they have heard so much of the large crops in the Northwestern states and Manitoba that they expect to see large quantities of new wheat dumped into there warehouses at a still lower price than has been obtained of late. In fact it looks as though they were anticipating a glutted market, and will wait as long as possible before placing orders. This is having a bad effect on this side of the Atlantic, as indicated by a drop of three cents in the price at Duluth and Chicago during the past three days.

Dose for a Doctor.

A very sensational trial was held at Owen Sound, the other day, which resulted in Samuel Lowry, Jas. H. Howey and others unknown, being committed for trial for assaulting Dr. K. J. H. Brill. Dr. Brill was married last April and reports were soon current that he was beating his bride with great cruelty. On the night of August 10th, Allan, with a covered buggy, called on the doctor and asked him to see a sick woman some miles away. The doctor was driven into the woods where a number of men were in waiting. He was taken out of the buggy, stripped, tied to a tree and given a terrible severe flogging. He was then released and allowed to find his way home on foot as best he could. The parties committed for trial are respectable farmers.

Saw a Real Man.

A St. Joseph, Mo., dispatch says: While William Houston, a young farmer, was walking in the street he met a number of fashionably dressed young ladies. One of them turned suddenly, shook hands with him and kissed him. The young lady was Miss Eva Dunbar, daughter of wealthy parents and well know in society.

As soon as she had kissed Houston she became much confused and ran into a millinery store where she laughed and cried hysterically. Her friends supposed she had mistaken the man for some intimate friend or relative and that her confusion was due to the discovery of her mistake. They were more than astonished when Miss Dunbar became composed enough to make an explanation.

"I never saw the young man before," she said, "and I knew he was a stranger before I kissed him; but I couldn't help it. When I turned around my eyes met his, and he looked so good, so noble and so true, that I wanted to kiss him. I didn't think; there wasn't time to think. I only knew that I had met a real man, and I wasn't sure that I would ever see another one."

Houston is the owner of a fine farm and sometimes practises law. He is almost perfect physically, and is considered very handsome.

DEFAULTER FALDING.

Registrar of the B. C. Supreme Court Desires Summary Trial.

W. H. Falding, defaulting registrar of the supreme court of New Westminster, who was arrested the beginning of last week at Spokane, Wash., was brought back to Westminster by officer Bullock Webster. Falding told a representative of the press that the knowledge that the shortage in his accounts had been found out nearly drove him crazy, and to kill his remorse he had resorted to the use of opiates and drink. While in this condition he determined to leave the country, and did so in a most clumsy manner. He purchased a ticket at Vancouver for St. Paul, and travelled over the Canadian Pacific. At St. Paul he stayed a few days with friends, and finally, on realizing his position, decided to return and give himself up. Accordingly he purchased a ticket on the Northern Pacific to Seattle. About three miles outside of Spokane he was arrested. Falding waived extradition, and has considerably assisted officers in the recovery of money. The audit of his books is now completed, and the deficit found to be $3,000, which, however, will probably be reduced to $2,000, as several amounts can be recovered. He wants his case settled quickly, and will probably plead guilty to the charge.

If you do not want to wear out your coat, only wear it while you are in the house; then it will not be worn out.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

TIME CARD

Taking effect on Sunday, December 16th, 1894.

N. Bound Read up. Freight No. 153, Daily	St. Paul Express No. 107, Daily	Miles from Winnipeg	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express No. 108, Daily	S. Bound Read down. Freight No. 154, Daily
1.30p	3.15p	[illegible]	Winnipeg	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.05p	3.07p	[illegible]	Portage Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.42p	2.50p	[illegible]	St. Norbert	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.22p	2.38p	[illegible]	Cartier	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.54a	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Agathe	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.31a	2.11p	[illegible]	Union Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.07a	2.02p	[illegible]	Silver Plains	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.31a	1.40p	[illegible]	Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Jean	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Letellier	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Emerson	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pembina	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grand Forks	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Winnipeg Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	453	Duluth	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Minneapolis	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chicago	[illegible]	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

E. Bound Read up. Ft. No. 130	Ex. No. 128 Tues. Thur. Sat.	Miles from Morris	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon. Wed. Friday	W. Bound Read down. Ft. No. 129
[illegible]	[illegible]		Winnipeg	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lowe Farm	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Myrtle	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Roland	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rosebank	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Miami	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Deerwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Altamont	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Somerset	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Swan Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Indian Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mariapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Greenway	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Baldur	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Belmont	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hilton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ashdown	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wawanesa	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Elliotts	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rounthwaite	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Martinville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brandon	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. Bound Read Down mixed No. 143 Every Day Except Sun.	Miles from Winnipeg	STATIONS.	E. Bound Read Up Mixed No. 144 Every Day Except Sun.
5.45 pm		Winnipeg	11.15 am
[illegible] pm	0	Portage Junction	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	[illegible]	*St. Charles	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	[illegible]	*Headingly	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	[illegible]	*White Plains	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	[illegible]	*Gravel Pit Spur	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	[illegible]	*La Salle Tank	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	[illegible]	*Eustace	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	[illegible]	*Oakville	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	[illegible]	*Curtis	[illegible] am
[illegible] pm	[illegible]	Portage la Prairie	[illegible] am

*Flag Stations.

Stations marked —*— have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. — H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

CITY OFFICE, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

MARCH 5th, 1895.

Regular passenger trains run as follows:

WEST-BOUND.

Leave Winnipeg at 9.55 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Portage la Prairie, Minnedosa and intermediate stations. Mixed trains leave Minnedosa on arrival of passenger trains as below:

EAST-BOUND.

Leave Minnedosa and intermediate stations on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Mixed trains arrive at Minnedosa as below:

Pass. Tues., Thur. & Sat.		STATIONS.		Pass. Mon., Wed. & Fri.
9.55	Lv	Winnipeg	Ar	[illegible]
Tues., Sat.	Mixed Thur.		Mixed Friday	Mon., Wed.
12.15	12.40	Port. la Prairie	[illegible]	[illegible]
14.56	16.10	*Gladstone	[illegible]	[illegible]
15.10	17.10	Neepawa	14.[illegible]	[illegible]
16.45	18.30	Minnedosa	12.40	14.40
Sat. 17.40	Ar	Rapid City	Lv	Mon. 12.45

Mixed Tuesday to Russell, Saturday to Yorkton.		STATIONS.		Mixed Monday from Yorkton, Wedn'y from Russell.
16.20	Lv	Minnedosa	Ar	15.30
17.40		Newdale		13.10
19.30		Shoal Lake		12.15
21.10		*Birtle		10.30
21.30		Binscarth		8.55
23.20		Russell		8.00
2.30	Ar	Yorkton	Lv	8.40

*Meals. Trains stop at stations between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg only when signalled or when there are passengers to alight.

W. R. BAKER, General Manager — A. McDONALD, Ass't Gen. Pas. Ag't.

WE SELL

GROCERIES

....AT....

WHOLESALE PRICES

To Anyone Who Has the Cash

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED, WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

SMITH & BURTON

Wholesale Grocers,

BRANDON, MAN.

Consumers' Store,
Macdonald Block, Rosser Ave.

Wholesale Store,
Cor. Pacific Ave. and Eleventh St.

FOR DANDRUFF



GENTLEMEN FIND PALMO-TAR SOAP EXCELLENT

IT CLEANSES THE SCALP, RELIEVES THE DRYNESS AND SO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING OUT.

CIG CAKES HANDSOMELY PUT UP 25¢

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, Sep. 17 1895.

	Maximum.	Minimum
Wednesday, Sept. 11	57	44
Thursday, Sept. 12	53	42
Friday, Sept. 13	59	41
Saturday, Sept. 14	67	39
Sunday, Sept. 15	64	38
Monday, Sep. 16	74	36
Tuesday, Sep. 17	69	42

WIND, DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Wednesday	E 4	N 10	N 2
Thursday	calm	SE 6	E 5
Friday	SE 12	SE 8	S 12
Saturday	calm	W 24	SW 22
Sunday	SW 22	N 30	SW 6
Monday	SW 2	S 6	E 6
Tuesday	SW 4	SW 10	W 4

RAIN FALL, 1895. Inches

April	.17
May	2.40
June	2.55
July	4.14
August	.56
To September 17	1.25
Total rain fall	11.07

Local and General

—Mr. Lawson, Regina, was in town on Sunday.

—Mr. G. Balfour, Wolseley, was in town on Thursday.

—Another shooting party from Pense arrived in town on Wednesday.

—Mr. Speers shipped five car loads of cattle east on Saturday last.

—Mr. J. Hunt has arrived, and is in charge of the bar at the Queen's hotel.

—Mr. Sperling intends, all being well, to start out with his threshing outfit to-day Thursday.

—Messrs. Scott & Johnston shipped five car loads (80 head) of cattle east on Wednesday.

—Make preparation for the Indian Head fair on the 2nd and Qu'Appelle on the 4th Oct.

—The unsettled weather we have been having of late has delayed the commencement of the threshing.

—Professor Tanner left on Monday night for Winnipeg. He may probably remain there leaving for England.

—A heifer, the property of Mr. J. E. Brown, was injured on the C.P.R. track on Friday night so badly that it had to be slaughtered.

—The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian church, Qu'Appelle, on next sabbath morning at 11 a.m.

—The business man who can't make more business by studying business advertising has no business to be in business, and generally isn't.

—Messrs G. H. V. Bulyea, Qu'Appelle, and T. C. Johnston, Regina, were passengers by the Atlantic express from Regina on Monday night.

—A tea meeting, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid society, will be held in the schoolhouse, Springbrook, on the evening of the 27th September.

—The Rev. Mr. Dobbin preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last, both morning and evening, two very acceptable sermons, to large congregations.

—We are in receipt of Mr. Jas. McMillan & Co.'s fur and hide circular for September, published in Minneapolis, Minn., which may be seen at this office.

—Lest any misapprehension should occur in consequence of a statement appearing in the Touchwood correspondence of the Qu'Appelle Vidette of the 12th inst., we are requested to state that the cattle that were supposed to have been sold on better terms to Messrs. Heubach and McDonald, than could have been obtained from Messrs. Scott & Johnston, were in reality bought by Messrs. Scott & Johnston and shipped by them, and fine cattle they were.

—The good of an advertisement is in its capacity to start the mind of a possible customer after a line of thought which will eventually consummate in trade.

—A meeting of the directors of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society will be held, in the Council Chambers on Saturday, at 7 p.m. to arrange details re fair.

—Mr. Robert Creamer, of Regina, father of Mr. J. P. Creamer, V.S., Qu'Appelle, and of Mr. J. Creamer, V.S., Regina, died at Regina on Saturday morning, after a short illness.

—The Regina Leader states that Mr. A. E. Forget has been appointed Indian commissioner for the Northwest. Mr. Reed retains the office of deputy superintendent of Indian affairs.

—Mr. Francis H. Gisborne, elder brother of Mr. Gisborne of this town, won the Landsdowne cup for the second time at the canoe sailing races, held at Ottawa under the auspices of the Ottawa Canoe club.

—Mr. A. R. Speers, Griswold, Man., cattle buyer, when loading some cattle at the C.P.R. stockyards, Qu'Appelle, on Saturday last, met with a nasty accident by being crushed against one of the stockyard posts, the result of which was a dislocated shoulder.

—The editor of a newspaper that has adopted phonetic spelling, in a measure, received a postal card from an old subscriber in the country which read as follows: "I hev tuk your paper for leven yeres, but if you kant spel eny better than you hev been doin fur the las to months you may jes stoppit."

—Mr. Stephen Nairn has a wheat field just over the Louise bridge, less than two miles from the post-office. He has secured from his field an average of 41 1-4 bushels per acre, with a weight of sixty-five and a half pounds to the bushel. This speaks volumes for the quality of the soil around Winnipeg.—Tribune.

—Mr. F. C. Gilchrist, of Fort Qu'Appelle, Insp. of Fisheries for the Territories, arrived on Monday's train to make arrangements for enforcing the close season for whitefish. He will leave again Friday and will return next month, when in company with Mr. W. Matheson, he will visit Lac la Biche and other large lakes to see that the regulations are adhered to.—Edmonton Herald.

—Harvest Thanksgiving services will be held at S. Peter's pro-cathedral as follows: Saturday, Sept. 21 (S. Matthew's day). Holy Communion, 8:30 a.m.; choral evensong with sermon by Rev. G. N. Dobie, vicar of S. John the Divine, Indian Head. Sunday, Sept. 22, Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; matins, 10 a.m.; litany, ordination and Holy Communion, 11 a.m.; choral evensong, sermon by the Lord Bishop, 7 p.m.

—The Sioux Indians who camp in the vicinity of the town are becoming a species of the genius tramp. It is a pity the government cannot see their way clear to place them where their children might be educated. It would be a difficult matter to remodel the characters of the old warriors and a labor that would not be expected, but the youngsters could be taught the ways of civilization and wield an influence over their seniors that might do good service. Their ponies have been a bone of contention between them and the white settlers south and trouble has only been averted at times by their removal to the hills.—Moose Jaw Times.

—Two very valuable saddle horses belonging to their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess Aberdeen, were literally steamed to death one day last week. The horses were on their way to the Governor-General's Okanagan ranch. Steam fittings were placed in the car for the purpose of regulating the temperature, and the necessary steam cock was inadvertently left open. After an hour and a half's run from Vancouver, it was noticed that something was wrong with the steam, and on the car where the animals were stalled being opened, both animals were found dead on the floor. The horses were thoroughbred animals, one horse belonging to the Countess was considered the best of its kind in America.—Moose Jaw Times.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Discussion on the Bill Respecting the Veterinary Profession.

Regina, Sept. 13.—When the Northwest legislative assembly met to-day Mr. Ross presented a petition from the trustees of the Moose Jaw school, asking that a bill be passed to legislate a money by-law.

Mr. Knowling reported that the standing committee on standing orders had examined the petition of John Gillespie and others affecting the expenditure of certain amounts on roads and bridges of the North Qu'Appelle district, and recommended that a full investigation be made as soon as practicable after the bill respecting commissioners to make inquires into public matters had become law.

The house went into committee on the bill respecting the veterinary profession.

On motion of Mr. Ross the fee for certificates to practise veterinary surgery in the Northwest Territories was fixed at $5, to be issued to practitioners holding diplomas.

Mr. Mowat objected to granting certificates to persons who had been in active practise for twelve months prior to the passing of the bill. He moved that the term be fixed at two years.

Mr. Fearon said no man should have a certificate unless he held a diploma. If a man had sufficient knowledge to command a practice, such a man should have no difficulty in passing an examination.

Mr. Insinger, the mover of the bill, explained that what the disputed clause meant was people who had obtained a living by exercising the profession for a year.

Mr Mowat suggested the appointment of a board of examiners to examine those who had not obtained diplomas, the expense to be defrayed by the examinees.

Mr. Reid proposed that the clause read, "A man who has been in active practice for two years and attended a course of lectures on veterinary surgery for two terms."

Mr. Mowat withdrew his proposal.

Mr. Haultain (who had just been looking the existing ordinance up) said that practically the clause in question would be a dead letter (laughter) because since December, 1892, no person could have been legally practising without possessing certain qualifications. The existing law made it unlawful for anyone not registered to practice. They therefore could not recognise any proof of any person described in the clause under discussion.

Mr. Oliver, who did not consider the country sufficiently advanced for close lines to be drawn respecting this profession, pointed out that Mr. Insinger had introduced a bill to repeal the ordinance referred to by Mr. Haultain. If that ordinance were repealed the provisions of the bill would then come in.

Mr. Haultain—Oh, no. Everything that was illegal under that ordinance would remain illegal up to the date of the repeal of that ordinance.

After considerable futher discussion between Messrs. Oliver and Haultain, Mr. Insinger proposed to substitute his original clause by words to the effect that certificates be issued to persons who did not hold diplomas, but who have been registered or entitled to be registered since Dec. 31st, 1892.

This was agreed to and another long discussion took place as to whether non-professional men should be allowed to spay animals, Mr. Eakins strongly protesting against its being permitted on the ground that it was against the interest of qualified men. In the end, it was agreed that any unlicensed person practising veterinary surgery, except castration or spaying, be liable to a fine of $25 and costs.

A bill to repeal the veterinary ordinance of 1892 passed through committee.

The bills respecting Medicine Hat and Calgary hospitals were advanced.

A Puerile Proceeding.

New York, Sept. 12.—Seventy-five Irish-American volunteers were invited to attend the celebrations, on Saturday night, of the Lafayette Guards, a French social and military organization, in commemoration of the birth of Lafayette. The dancing pavilion was gayly decorated with all kinds of flags, the colors of the French republic predominating. As a mark of respect to their invited guests, the Guards had given a prominent place to the Irish flag. This pleased the Irishmen greatly, and their glee was presently enhanced by the gift of a United States flag from the Lafayette Guards. The Irish volunteers were intensely patriotic, and when one of them finally discovered a Union Jack on the east wall of the pavilion, it had the same effect on the guests of the Latayette Guards as a red flag hell in front of a bull. A rush was made for it, but it could not be reached. One man was lifted up, and he pulled it down amid the cheering of the crowd. The band had stopped playing dance music, and had started in on "America," forgetting that it was the air of "God save the Queen." The flag was torn up and thrown around by the crowd, which was greatly excited. Then two more Jacks were noticed, and they were treated in the same manner. The Frenchmen and their guests were so badly mixed up, that it was hard to tell which were the more anxious to wreck the British ensign. They both certainly exerted a good deal of lung power in the yelling.

The Markets.

Winnipeg Commercial.

Wheat touched a lower point than ever this week, prices at Duluth for instance sinking to a lower price than the very low prices of the corresponding week a year ago. The lowest closing price for September wheat at Duluth this week last year was 55⅞c as compared with 54⅛c on Wednesday last. Weak European markets and increasing supplies were the depressing features, though it is not unusual to look for large receipts and increasing supplies at this season of the year.

In Manitoba the movement of new wheat has been delayed by wet weather. About half the wheat moving forward from country elevators was old wheat. Buyers are now mostly located at country points, and a few bright days would bring in lots of wheat. The sample, so far as can be judged from limited receipts, is quite mixed, and the crop will certainly be an uneven one. A good deal of wheat mixed with green berries, showing uneven ripening, has been seen. The recent rains will be bad for wheat having smut, as it will have a tendency to break the balls and tag the wheat. Prices paid to farmers in Manitoba country markets this week are high in comparison with values at lake ports. Up to 45c was paid for No. 1 hard at quite a number of country points, which is proportionately above values at Duluth. Later the tendency was easier and the top price was dropped to 44c for No. 1 hard in country markets. The value of No. 1 hard afloat at Fort William during the week ranged from 55½ to 58c, according to the fluctuations in United States markets. Receipts for the week ended Sept. 7, at Fort William were 54-641 bushels and shipment 93,420 bushels leaving in store 80,950 bushels. A year ago at Fort William receipts were 121,000 bushels, shipments 227,000 bushels and stocks 721,000 bushels. Two years ago stocks were 868,000 bushels. Lake freights, Duluth to Buffalo this week were reported at 3½c per bushel and 5½c to Kingston, with prospect of an early advance.

WINNIPEG PRICES.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 46 to 47c.
Flour — Local price per sack, Patents, $1.95; Strong Bakers, $1.75
Oats—Per bush. 22 to 25c.
Barley—Per bush., 30c.
Butter—Creamery, 14 to 15½c.; dairy, 8 to 8½c.
Cheese—Manitoba, 6 to 6½c.
Eggs—Per doz. 12½ to 13c.
Potatoes—New, 20c. per bush.
Cabbage—Per doz., 15 to 25c.
Cucumbers—Per doz., 7 to 15c.
Cauliflour—Per doz., 20 to 40c.
Celery—Per doz. bunches, 20 to 25c.
Onions—Per bush., 1½ to 2c per pound.
Tomatoes—Natives, 6 to 7c per pound.
Chickens—Per pair, 35 to 40c.
Turkeys—Per pound, 8 to 9c.
Beef—Fresh, per pound, 5c.
Mutton—Fresh, 6½c. per pound.
Cattle—2 to 2½c; for export, 3 to 3½c.
Hogs—Live, 4 to 4½c off cars.
Sheep—Good butchers, 3c.
Hay—Loose, per ton, $3 to $4.

Lorlie Lispings.

The Pheasant Forks Agricultural association held a directors meeting on Wednesday night last, making arrangements for the annual show, appointing judges, etc.

This neighborhood will be well supplied with threshing outfits this fall, as there is no less than three, two of them steamers. The latest outfit to put in an appearance is Mr. Robt. Aldous' new steamer, purchased from Cowan & Edwards. Mr. Aldous will run the engine himself, as he is a practical engineer and knows his work.

Considering the heavy growth of grass this year, it would be well for the trustees to take some action towards protecting the lumber for the school building, which was dumped on the open prairie nearly six months ago, as at present should fire come along it would all go up in smoke.

The weather has been rather unfavorable of late for harvest, as there is quite a large acreage yet to be cut.

The regular weekly trustees meeting was held on Wednesday night, at Mr. Kens.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by C. E. Carthew, Qu'Appelle.

Hotels.

Queens: George Blakely, Springbrook; Frank Martin, George McLeod, Galt; H. Donogh, C. R. Donogh, W. Murray, Goderich; J. B. Bole, Brandon; H. Tourigny, G. Balfour, G. H. Hurlbart, Wolseley; J. Smith, A. Smith, Loon Creek.

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